

REMARKS

The amendments and remarks presented herein are believed to be fully responsive to the Office Action.

Claims 1-16 and 18 are pending in the present application. Claims 2-5 and 15-18 have been canceled, claims 1 and 12 have been amended and claim 19 has been added.

The specification has been amended to correct faulty English set forth in the English translation of the PCT application. Claims are amended to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter

CLAIM REJECTIONS

A. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112

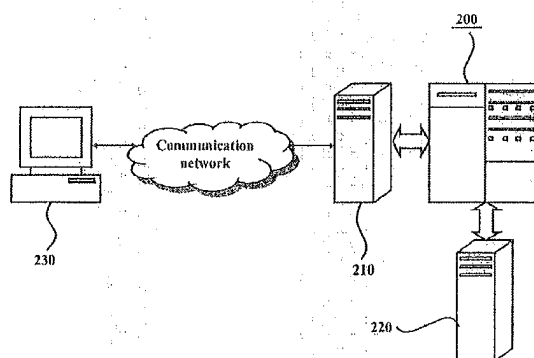
(1) To satisfy the written description requirement, a patent specification must **describe the claimed invention in sufficient detail that one skilled in the art can reasonably conclude that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention.** See, e.g., Moba, B.V. v. Diamond Automation, Inc., 325 F.3d 1306, 1319, 66 USPQ2d 1429, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 2003).

(2) Claims 4, 5 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. Particularly, the Examiner pointed out that the added limitations of "the expansion keyword is in genus-species hierarchies..." are not supported by the original specification. Since claims 4, 5 and 16 have been canceled, the rejections thereof are moot. Further, in accordance with the Examiner's suggestions, Applicant respectfully amends claims 1 and 12. Claims 1 and 12 recite the limitations of "the expansion keyword representing an upper concept or a lower concept of the keyword," which are supported by the original specification. Therefore, Applicant submits that claims 1 and 12 comply with 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph and are supported by the specification.

(2) Regarding claims 1 and 12, Examiner rejected these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, stating that new limitations "a process" and "one or more memories" are not supported by the original specification. Examiner stated that he "originally interpreted claims 1-5 and 12 to be directed to software and not structural features. It is possible to implement Applicant's invention as purely software." Applicant respectfully traverses Examiner's rejections. First, the patent law does not define the "purely software" invention. Further, the fact that Applicant's invention can be implemented as software does not exclude a machine from

Applicant's invention. Second, it is respectfully submitted that Examiner's interpretation of claim to be directed to software is not relevant to determine written description issue. The question is whether the present specification **describes the claimed invention (including a processor and a memory) in sufficient detail that one skilled in the art can reasonably conclude that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention.** The original specification describes an "On-line Advertising System and Method" through a "wired or wireless communication network." Para. [0022]. Applicant submits that the original specification inherently discloses the processor and memory to implement the present online system and method through a wired or wireless communication network.

FIG. 2



For example, in reference to Fig. 2 and para. [0030] of the present application, the claimed advertising system 200 provides a web server 210 with advertisement data related to content provided through a web page and the web server 210 provides a user terminal with the web page through a network connection. The patent law allows newly added claim limitations to "be supported in the specification **through express, implicit, or inherent disclosure.**" See MPEP §2163.

One of ordinary skill in the art would certainly know that such an online system and method must be carried out with electronic devices which contain memories and at least a processor, and therefore such components are inherently taught in a system disclosing teachings related to such a system and method. As such, one skilled in the art can reasonably conclude from the original specification that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention. Therefore, Applicant submits that claims 1 and 12 comply with 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph and are supported by the specification. As Examiner knows, the limitation of "a server which includes a processor and

a memory" was added to overcome 101 rejections for non-statutory subject matter, not to change the scope of claims.

(3) After Federal Circuit's decisions in In re Bilski, 545 F.3d 943 (Fed. Cir. 2008), the patentable subject matter issues have been unclear. Although Examiner interpreted claims 1 and 12 to be directed to "pure software," the Federal Circuit in quite a few cases has regarded such computing system claim without recitation of a processor or a memory as a machine prior to the Bilski case. While the Federal Circuit appears to change the patentable subject matter jurisprudence, it has not changed how one skilled in the art can reasonably conclude that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention. The Supreme Court, acknowledging problems of Bilski decision, has recently decided to review the Bilski case. Applicant, following the Examiner's suggestions at the interview, added such limitations of "a processor and a memory" only to meet the statutory subject matter. Now, Examiner asserts that the terms "a processor" and "a memory" are not included in the original specification. However, the fact that such an online system and method must be carried out with electronic devices which contain memories and at least a processor is inherent. If Examiner believes that either Section 101 statutory subject matter issue or Section 112 written description issue is not resolved, Applicant's Attorneys would be ready for resolving this issue on the phone before Examiner issues additional Office Action.

(4) Claim 1 is also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter because Applicant previously added a method step to the system claim. In accordance with the Examiner's suggestions, Applicant respectfully removes the method step.

B. Claim Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

THE RELEVANT LAW

Obviousness - A finding of obviousness must be based on four underlying factual determinations:

- (1) The scope and content of the prior art;
- (2) The differences between the prior art and the claimed invention;
- (3) The level of ordinary skill in the art; and
- (4) Objective considerations of non-obviousness such as commercial success, long felt but unmet need, failure of others to make the invention, and the like. See, Graham v. John Deere Co., 148 U.S.P.Q. 459 (1966). Failure to make these determinations precludes the

making of a prima facie case of obviousness.

(1) The Federal Circuit following the Supreme Court's decision in *KSR Intern. Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 127 S.Ct. 1727 held that "[An] impermissible 'obvious to try' situations occurs where what was 'obvious to try' was to explore a new technology or general approach that seemed to be a promising field of experimentation, where the prior art gave only general guidance as to the particular form of the claimed invention or how to achieve it. ... *KSR* affirmed the logical inverse of this statement by stating that § 103 bars patentability unless "the improvement is more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions." *In re Kubin*, 2009 WL 877646, 8 (Fed. Cir. 2009). The Federal Circuit also following the Supreme Court's decision in *KSR* held that "the test for obviousness is not whether or not it would have been obvious to try to make the invention, but rather whether or not the inconvenience [sic] would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the inventor's field at the time the invention was made." *Rentrop v. Spectranetics Corp.*, 550 F.3d 1112, 1118 (Fed. Cir. 2008). In other words, **the test for obviousness is whether a person skilled in the art would have solved a known problem by obvious methods, not whether it would be obvious to try to solve the problem that the invention solves.**

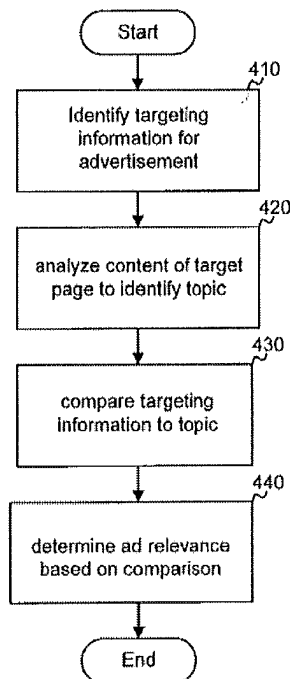
(2) The Office Action states that claims 1-16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2004/0059708 issued to Dean et al. (hereinafter "Dean") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,778,975 issued to Anick et al. (hereinafter "Anick").

Claims 1, 12 and 19:

(3) The present invention is directed to contextual advertising. The contextual advertising is a form of targeted advertising for advertisements appearing on webpages. A contextual advertising system generally scans the text of a website for keywords and returns advertisements to the webpage based on what the user is viewing. Independent claims 1, 12 and 19 are directed to a method and system which use a predetermined categories and relevant keywords as well as specific keywords received from an advertiser to determine proper advertising. The claimed invention as amended herein provides distinctive method of analyzing the contextual advertising document. Particularly, the claimed invention (1) assigns a target document a category for classifying directory-based document; (2) expands keywords received from an advertiser by using similar keywords and expansion keywords recited in claims 1, 12 and 19; and (3) selects

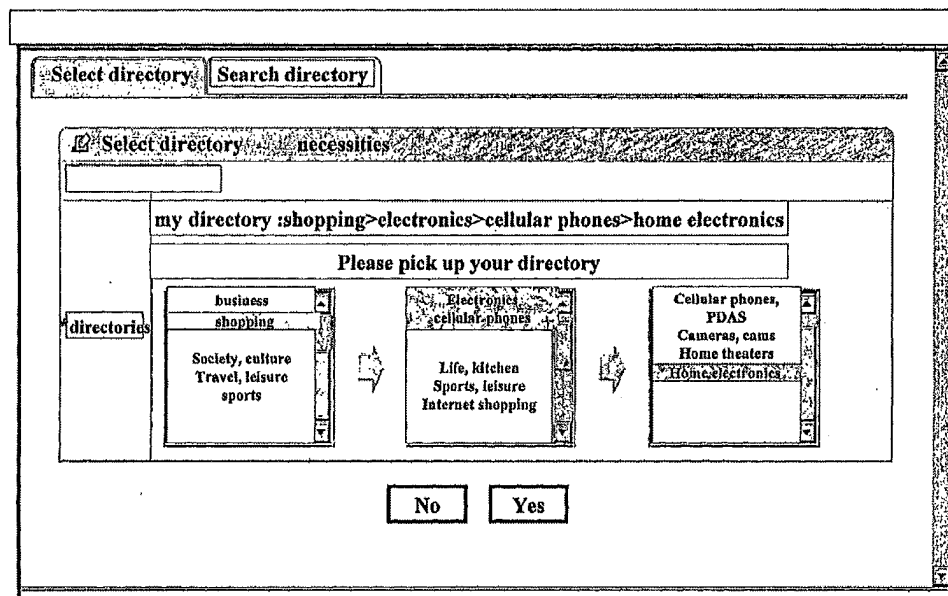
advertisement data based on the exposure point. Claims 1, 12 and 19 further specify detailed method of computing the exposure point, which inspects at least one selected from a group consisting of a number of the searched keywords, similar keywords and expansion keywords in the on-line content, positions of the searched keywords, similar keywords and expansion keywords on the on-line content and a font style of the searched keywords, similar keywords and expansion keywords; and computes the exposure points for the search advertisement data based on results of said inspection for the searched keywords, similar keywords and expansion keywords, respectively.

(4) In reference to Fig. 4 of Dean, reproduced for the Examiner's convenience, and para. [0043] - para. [0048], Dean is also directed to a method and system of providing contextual advertising. However, Dean discloses a method of identifying targeting information for an advertisement (410), analyzing the content of a target document to identify a list of one or more topics for the target document (420), comparing the targeting information to the list of topics to determine if a match exists (430), and determining that the advertisement is relevant to the target (440).



(5) The claimed invention maintains a predetermined category associated with on-line content and advertising content for determining relevance based on the category as well as evaluation of keywords. The content category classifies the target document into a category according to relevant advertising. However, Dean does not teach a method of analyzing the target document

based on the category of the target document. Dean only discloses comparing target information received from an advertiser to a topic of the target document. However, Examiner stated that he "is forced to interpret Applicant's 'determining content category' limitation to be the same as the 'topic determining' feature of Dean" because both content category and topic could be determined by using at least the text of the document and a predetermined algorithm. Applicant respectfully traverses Examiner's interpretation of the terms "category" and "topic". Claims must be read in view of the specification, of which they are a part. It is also well-settled law that dictionaries, encyclopedias and treatises are useful resources in assisting the court to determine the ordinary and customary meanings of claim terms. *Texas Digital Systems, Inc.*, 3308 F.3d 1193 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Applicant previously pointed out that in English usage, the ordinary meaning of the term CATEGORY is different from the ordinary meaning of the term TOPIC. According to the dictionary definition, the term TOPIC means "**the subject** of a discourse or of a section of a disclosure." Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, (Merriam-Webster, Incorporated 2004). See Exhibit A. On the other hand, the term CATEGORY means "any of several fundamental and **distinct classes** to which entities or concepts belong" or "**a classificatory division** in any field of knowledge" Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, (Merriam-Webster, Incorporated 2004). See Exhibit A. Such meaning of the term CATEGORY is also supported by the present specification. For example, in reference to Fig. 12 of the present application, the present application provides an interface enabling the advertiser to select a category by a directory searching method.



Examiner asserts that since both the recited "predetermined category associated with on-line content" and the topic of the target document disclosed in Dean can be determined based on keywords from the text of the target document, both terms have the same meaning. However, Applicant respectfully submits that Examiner overlooks dictionary definition as well as ordinary meaning of the terms. According to the present application and the dictionary definition of the term CATEGORY, the target documents should be **classified**. If Examiner believes the present specification changes the ordinary meaning of the term CATEGORY, it should be pointed out. If Examiner believes Dean discloses the term TOPIC which has different meaning from its ordinary meaning, it should be pointed out as well. Otherwise, it is presumed that these terms have their ordinary meanings (i.e. dictionary definition). According to the ordinary meanings of these terms, Dean does not teach the recited limitation of "predetermined category associated with on-line content" because Dean does not disclose classifying the target documents according to predetermined categories.

(6) The claimed invention expands the target keywords received from advertisers by using similar keywords and expansion keywords. Claim 1, 12 and 19 further specifies that the similar keyword is a keyword having a similar meaning to the meaning of said keyword and the expansion keyword represents an upper concept or a lower concept of the keyword. Whereas, Dean does not disclose expansion of target keywords. Examiner indicated that database 240 of

Dean teaches the claimed limitations. To the contrary, Dean uses a list of target keywords "as provided by advertiser 110 through ad campaign entry and management component 210. While Dean discloses a method of extracting target keywords from the content of the advertisement, it does not disclose expansion of the target keywords received from the advertiser.

(7) Claims 1, 12 and 19 recite detailed method and system of computing exposure points and of selecting proper advertisement based on the computed exposure points. As noted by Examiner, Dean simply selects proper advertisement based on frequency of targeted term(s) that is received from the advertiser. Whereas, the claimed invention inspects at least one selected from a group consisting of a number of the searched keywords, similar keywords and expansion keywords in the on-line content, positions of the searched keywords, similar keywords and expansion keywords on the on-line content and a font style of the searched keywords, similar keywords and expansion keywords; and computes the exposure points for the search advertisement data based on results of said inspection for the searched keywords, similar keywords and expansion keywords, respectively. Determination of relevance based on frequency of targeted terms appeared in the target document is distinctively different from the claimed determination of relevance based on the exposure points computed in the recited way. This methodological difference alone serves to distinguish claims 1, 12 and 19 as amended from the Dean reference.

(8) In light of foregoing, it is submitted that Dean fails to disclose limitations recited in claims 1, 12 and 19 of the present application and Anick still fails to remedy the deficiencies of Dean in teaching all the elements and limitations of claims 1, 12 and 19. Neither Dean nor Anick nor their combination disclose or teach all the elements and limitations of claims 1, 12 and 19. Therefore, claims 1, 12 and 19 are now in condition for allowance.

(9) As to claims 6-11, the Examiner rejected claims 6-11 which depend from claim 1 as being unpatentable over Dean in view of Anick. Thus, the above remarks for claim 1 are equally applicable to the dependent claims 6-11. As such, claims 6-11 are clearly allowable over the cited prior art.

(10) As to claims 13 and 14, the Examiner rejected claims 13 and 14 which depend from claim 12 as being unpatentable over Dean in view of Anick. Thus, the above remarks for claim 12 are equally applicable to the dependent claims 13 and 14. Claim 13 further specifies maintaining the advertisement database. Claim 13 recites the steps of receiving selection of a category for

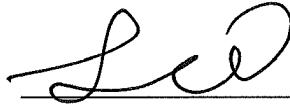
the advertisement data from the advertiser; and storing the received keyword and the category in association with the advertisement database. It is clear that Dean does not disclose the steps of receiving **selection of a category** for the advertisement data from the advertiser and storing the **received category**. The Ad entry and management component 210 disclosed in Dean allows an advertiser to enter (1) one or more ads, (2) one or more set of keywords or topics associated with those ads, (3) geographic targeting information, (4) a value indication for the advertisement, (5) start date, end date, etc. As such, claims 6-11 are clearly allowable over the cited prior art.

As only dependent claims were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103, these rejections are moot in view of the amendments to Independent claims 1, 12 and 18. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that Independent Claims 1, 12 and 18, as well as all of the claims which depend therefrom, are free from Dean and are allowable.

Respectfully submitted,

Date:

August 27, 2009



Changhoon Lee
Reg. No. L0316
Husch Blackwell Sanders LLP
190 Carondelet Plaza, Suite 600
Clayton, MO 63105
(314) 480-1500
ATTORNEYS FOR APPLICANT

AMERICA'S BEST-SELLING DICTIONARY

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

—  —
Eleventh Edition

New Ways to Find
the Words You Need Today

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA[®] COMPANY



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster™ is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 2004 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — Eleventh ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-807-9 (Laminated unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-808-7 (Jacketed hardcover unindexed : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-809-5 (Jacketed hardcover with CD-ROM : alk. paper). — ISBN 0-87779-810-9 (Leatherlook with CD-ROM : alk. paper). — 0-87779-813-3 (Canadian). — 0-87779-814-1 (international).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Title: Collegiate dictionary. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 2003

423—dc21

2003003674

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, principal copyright 2003

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

3456TT:QWV04

Com
Merr
Eleve
colle

cate-chin \kə-tə-'kɪn/ *n* [ISV *catechu* + *-in*] (1853): a crystalline flavonoid compound $C_{15}H_{14}O_6$ or its derivatives having antioxidant properties and used in dyeing and tanning

cate-chism \kə-tə-'kɪ-zəm/ *n* (1502) 1: oral instruction 2: a manual for catechizing; *specif*: a summary of religious doctrine often in the form of questions and answers 3 a: a set of formal questions put as a test b: something resembling a catechism esp. in being a rote response or formulaic statement — **cate-chis-mal** \kə-tə-'kɪz-məl/ *adj*

cate-chis-tic \kə-'tɪk-/ *adj*

cate-chist \kə-tə-'kɪst/ *n* (ca. 1563): one that catechizes: as a: a teacher of catechumens b: a native in a missionary district who does Christian teaching

cate-chize \kə-tə-'kɪz/ *v* -chized; -chiz-ing [LL *catechizare*, fr. Gk *katēchein* to teach, lit., to din into, fr. *kata-* cata- + *ēchein* to resound, fr. *ēchē* sound — more at *ECHO*] (15c) 1: to instruct systematically esp. by questions, answers, and explanations and corrections; *specif*: to give religious instruction in such a manner 2: to question systematically or searchingly — **cate-chi-za-tion** \kə-ti-'kə-'zā-shən/ *n* — **cate-chiz-er** \kə-tə-'kɪ-zər/ *n*

cate-chol \kə-tə-'kɒl, -'kɒl/ *n* (1880) 1: CATECHIN 2: a crystalline phenol $C_6H_6O_2$ obtained from various natural sources but usu. made synthetically and used esp. in organic synthesis

cate-chol-amine \kə-tə-'kɒl-'mēn, -'kɒ-/ *n* (1954): any of various amines (as epinephrine, norepinephrine, and dopamine) that function as hormones or neurotransmitters or both

cate-chol-amin-er-gic \kə-'kɒl-'mē-'nɔr-'jɪk, -'kɒ-, -'mɪ-/ *adj* (1970): involving, liberating, or mediated by catecholamine

cate-chu \kə-tə-'tʃu, -'ʃu/ *n* [prob. modif. of Malay *kachu*, of Dravidian origin; akin to Tamil & Kannada *kācu* catechu] (1683): any of several dry, earthy, or resinous astringent substances obtained from tropical plants of Asia: as a: an extract of the heartwood of an East Indian acacia (*Acacia catechu*) b: GAMBIER

cate-chu-men \kə-tə-'kyū-mən/ *n* [ME *catechumen*, fr. LL *catechumenus*, fr. Gk *katēchoumenos*, pres. pass. part. of *katēchein*] (15c) 1: a convert to Christianity receiving training in doctrine and discipline before baptism 2: one receiving instruction in the basic doctrines of Christianity before admission to communicant membership in a church

cate-gor-i-cal \kə-tə-'gɔr-i-kəl, -'gār-/ *also* **cate-gor-ic** \kə-'tɪk-/ *adj* [LL *categoricus*, fr. Gk *katēgorikos*, fr. *katēgoria*] (1588) 1: ABSOLUTE, UNQUALIFIED <a ~ denial> 2 a: of, relating to, or constituting a category b: involving, according with, or considered with respect to specific categories — **cate-gor-i-cal-ly** \kə-'tɪk-/ *adv*

categorical imperative *n* (1827): a moral obligation or command that is unconditionally and universally binding

cate-go-rise *Brit var* of CATEGORIZE

cate-go-rize \kə-tə-'gɔr-ɪz/ *v* -rized; -riz-ing (1705): to put into a category: CLASSIFY — **cate-go-riz-a-tion** \kə-ti-'gɔr-'zā-shən/ *n*

cate-go-ry \kə-tə-'gɔr-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ries [LL *categoría*, fr. Gk *katēgoria* predication, category, fr. *katēgorein* to accuse, affirm, predicate, fr. *kata-* + *agora* public assembly, fr. *agorein* to gather] (1588) 1: any of several fundamental and distinct classes to which entities or concepts belong 2: a division within a system of classification

cate-na \kə-'tē-nə/ *n*, *pl* -nae \kə-'næ/ or -nas [ML, fr. L, chain] (1641): a connected series of related things

cate-nary \kə-tə-'nɛr-ē, -'nɛr-/ *esp* *Brit* *kə-'tē-nə-rē/ n*, *pl* -nar-les [NL *catenaria*, fr. L, fem. of *catenarius* of a chain, fr. *catena*] (1788) 1: the curve assumed by a cord of uniform density and cross section that is perfectly flexible but not capable of being stretched and that hangs freely from two fixed points 2: something in the form of a catenary — **catenary** *adj*

cate-nate \kə-tə-'nāt/ *vt* -nated; -nat-ing [L *catenatus*, pp. of *catenare*, fr. *catena*] (ca. 1623): to connect in a series: LINK — **cate-na-tion** \kə-tə-'nā-shən/ *n*

cate-r \kə-'tɔr/ *vb* [obs. *cater* buyer of provisions, fr. ME *catour*, short for *acatour*, fr. AF, fr. *acater* to buy — more at *CATE*] *vi* (1580) 1: to provide a supply of food 2: to supply what is required or desired <~ing to middle-class tastes> ~ *vt*: to provide food and service for <~ed the banquet> — **cate-rer** \kə-'tɔr-ər/ *n*

cate-ran \kə-tə-'rɔn/ *n* [ME (Sc) *ketharan*, prob. fr. ML *katheranus*, fr. ScGael *ceitharrn* band of fighting men] (14c): a former military irregular or brigand of the Scottish Highlands

cater-corner or **cater-cornered** *var* of KITTY-CORNER

cate-r-cous-in \kə-tə-'rɔ-kə-'zən/ *n* [perh. fr. obs. *cater* buyer of provisions] (1519): an intimate friend

cate-r-pil-lar \kə-tə-'rɪ-'lɔr/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *catyrypel*, fr. AF **catēpelose*, lit., hairy cat] (15c): the elongated wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth; *also*: any of various similar larvae

Caterpillar trademark — used for a tractor made for use on rough or soft ground and moved on two endless metal belts

cater-waul \kə-tə-'wɔl/ *vi* [ME *caterwawen*] (14c) 1: to make a harsh cry 2: to protest or complain noisily — **caterwaul** *n*

cat-fac-ing \kə-tə-'fæs-/ *n* (1940): a disfigurement or malformation of fruit suggesting a cat's face in appearance

cat-flight \kə-'tɪt/ *n* (1919): an intense fight or argument esp. between two women

cat-fish \kə-'fɪʃ/ *n* (1612): any of an order (Siluriformes) of chiefly freshwater stout-bodied scaleless bony fishes having long tactile barbels

cat-gut \kə-'gʌt/ *n* (1599): a tough cord made usu. from sheep intestines

cat *abbr* 1 cathedral 2 catheter; catheterization 3 cathode

cath- — see CATA-

Cath-ar \kə-'thār/ *n*, *pl* **Cath-a-ri** \kə-'thə-'rɪ, -'rɛ/ or **Cathars** [LL *ca-thari* (pl.), fr. LGk *katharoi*, fr. Gk, pl. of *katharos* pure] (1634): a member of one of various ascetic and dualistic Christian sects esp. of the later Middle Ages teaching that matter is evil and professing faith in an angelic Christ who did not really undergo human birth or death — **Cath-a-rism** \kə-'thə-'rɪ-zəm/ *n* — **Cath-a-rist** \kə-'rɪst/ or **Cath-a-ris-tic** \kə-'thə-'rɪst-/ *adj*

ca-thar-sis \kə-'thār-'sɪs/ *n*, *pl* **ca-thar-ses** \kə-'sɛz/ [NL, fr. Gk *katharsis*, fr. *kathairein* to cleanse, purge, fr. *katharos*] (ca. 1775) 1: PURGATION 2 a: purification or purgation of the emotions (as pity and fear) primarily through art b: a purification or purgation that brings

about spiritual renewal or release from tension 3: elimination of a complex by bringing it to consciousness and affording it expression

ca-thar-tic \kə-'thār-'tɪk/ *adj* [LL or Gk; LL *catharticus*, fr. Gk *kathartikos*, fr. *kathairein*] (1612): of, relating to, or producing catharsis <~ drugs> <a ~ experience> — **ca-thar-tic-al-ly** \kə-'tɪk-/ *adv*

cath-artic *n* (1651): a cathartic medicine: PURGATIVE

cat-head \kə-'hed/ *n* (1626): a projecting piece of timber or iron near the bow of a ship to which the anchor is hoisted and secured

ca-thect \kə-'tɛkt, -'tɛk/ *v* [back-formation fr. *cathectic*] (1925): to invest with mental or emotional energy

ca-thec-tic \kə-'tɛk-'tɪk, -'tɛk/ *adj* [NL *cathexis*] (1927): of, relating to, or invested with mental or emotional energy

ca-the-dra \kə-'thē-'drə/ *n* [L, chair — more at CHAIR] (ca. 1797): a bishop's official throne

ca-the-dral \kə-'thē-'drəl/ *adj* (14c) 1: of, relating to, or containing a cathedra 2: emanating from a chair of authority 3: suggestive of a cathedral <a ~ grove of redwoods>

cathedral *n* (1587) 1: a church that is the official seat of a diocesan bishop 2: something that resembles or suggests a cathedral (as in size or importance) <a ~ of business> <the sports ~>

ca-thep-sin \kə-'thep-'sɪn/ *n* [Gk *kathēpsin* to digest (fr. *kata-* cata- + *hepsin* to boil) + E *-in*] (1929): any of several intracellular proteases of animal tissue that aid in autolysis

Cath-er-line wheel \kə-'th(ə)-'rɪn-/ *n* [St. Catherine of Alexandria tab307 Christian martyr] (1584) 1: a wheel with spikes projecting from the rim 2: PINWHEEL 1 3: CARTWHEEL 2

cath-eter \kə-'thə-'tɔr, 'kath-'tɔr/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *kathētēr*, fr. *kathienai* to send down, fr. *kata-* cata- + *hienai* to send — more at JET] (1601): a tubular medical device for insertion into canals, vessels, passageways, or body cavities usu. to permit injection or withdrawal of fluids or to keep a passage open — compare BAL-LOON CATHETER

cath-eter-i-za-tion \kə-'thə-'tɔr-'zā-'zā-shən, 'kath-'tɔr-'zā-/ *n* (ca. 1852): the use of or introduction of a catheter (as in or into the bladder, trachea, or heart) — **cath-eter-ize** \kə-'thə-'tɔr-'rɪz, 'kath-'tɔr-'rɪz/ *v*

ca-thex-is \kə-'tɛk-'sɪs, -'sɪs/ *n*, *pl* **ca-thex-es** \kə-'tɛk-'sɛz/ [NL (intended as trans. of G *Besetzung*), fr. Gk *kathexis* holding, fr. *katechein* to hold fast, occupy, fr. *kata-* + *ēchein* to have, hold — more at SCHEME] (1922): investment of mental or emotional energy in a person, object, or idea

cath-ode \kə-'thɒd/ *n* [Gk *kathodos* way down, fr. *kata-* + *hodos* way] (1834) 1: the electrode of an electrochemical cell at which reduction occurs: a: the negative terminal of an electrolytic cell b: the positive terminal of a galvanic cell 2: the electron-emitting electrode of an electron tube; *broadly*: the negative electrode of a diode — compare ANODE — **cath-od-al** \kə-'thɒd-'dɪ-/ *adj* — **cath-od-al-ly** \kə-'thɒd-'dɪ-/ *adv*

cath-od-ic \kə-'thɒd-'ɪk, -'thɒ-/ *adj* — **ca-thod-i-cal-ly** \kə-'thɒd-'ɪk-/ *adv*

cathode ray *n* (1880) 1 *pl*: the high-speed electrons emitted in a stream from the heated cathode of a vacuum tube 2: a stream of electrons emitted from the cathode of a vacuum tube — usu. used in *pl*

cathode-ray tube *n* (1905): a vacuum tube in which a beam of electrons is projected on a phosphor-coated screen to produce a luminous spot at a point on the screen determined by the effect on the electron beam of a variable magnetic field within the tube

cathodic protection *n* (1930): the prevention of electrolytic corrosion of a usu. metallic structure (as a pipeline) by causing it to act as the cathode rather than as the anode of an electrochemical cell

cath-o-lic \kə-'thɒ-'lɪk, 'kə-'thə-/ *adj* [ME *catholik*, fr. MF & LL; MF *catholique*, fr. LL *catholicus*, fr. Gk *katholikos* universal, general, fr. *katholō* in general, fr. *kata* by + *holos* whole — more at CATA-, SAFE] (14c) 1 *a* *often cap*: of, relating to, or forming the church universal b *often cap*: of, relating to, or forming the ancient undivided Christian church or a church claiming historical continuity from it c *cap*: ROMAN CATHOLIC 2: COMPREHENSIVE, UNIVERSAL; esp: broad in sympathies, tastes, or interests <a ~ taste in music> — **ca-thol-i-cal-ly** \kə-'thɒ-'lɪk-/ *adv* — **ca-thol-i-cize** \kə-'thɒ-'lɪ-'zɪz/ *v*

Cath-o-lic \kə-'thɒ-'lɪk, 'kə-'thə-/ *n* (15c) 1: a person who belongs to the universal Christian church 2: a member of a Catholic church; esp: ROMAN CATHOLIC

Catholic Apostolic *adj* (1888): of or relating to a Christian sect founded in 19th century England in anticipation of Christ's second coming

ca-thol-i-cate \kə-'thɒ-'lɪ-'kæt, -'kæt/ *n* (1850): the jurisdiction of a catholicos

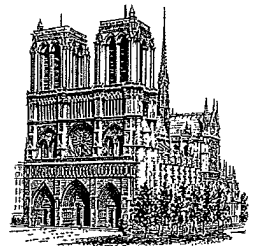
Catholic Epistles *pl* (1582): the five New Testament letters including James, I and II Peter, I John, and Jude addressed to the early Christian churches at large

Ca-thol-i-cism \kə-'thɒ-'lɪ-'sɪzəm/ *n* (ca. 1617) 1: ROMAN CATHOLICISM 2: the faith, practice, or system of Catholic Christianity

cath-o-lic-i-ty \kə-'thɒ-'lɪ-'sɪ-ti, 'kath-'lɪ-/ *n*, *pl* -ties (1704) 1 *cap*: the character of being in conformity with a Catholic church 2 a: liberality of sentiments or views <~ of viewpoint — W. V. O'Connor> b: UNIVERSALITY c: comprehensive range <~ of topics>

ca-thol-i-con \kə-'thɒ-'lɪ-'kən/ *n* [ME, fr. ML, fr. Gk *katholikon*, neut. of *katholikos*] (15c): CURE-ALL, PANACEA

ca-thol-i-cos \kə-'thɒ-'lɪ-'kɒs/ *n*, *pl* -i-cos-es \kə-'kɒs-/ or -i-col \kə-'kɒl/ *often cap* [LGk *katholikos*, fr. Gk, general] (1878): a primate of certain Eastern churches and esp. of the Armenian or of the Nestorian church



cathedral 1

\ə/ about \ə/ kitten, F table \ər/ further \ə/ ash \ə/ ace \ə/ mop, mar
 \aʊ/ out \ch/ chin \e/ bet \e/ easy \ə/ go \h/ hit \h/ ice \h/ job
 \ŋ/ sing \d/ go \d/ law \d/ boy \th/ thin \th/ the \l/ loot \l/ foot
 \y/ yet \zh/ vision, beige \k, ʰ, æ, ʷ/ see Guide to Pronunciation

